

North-south meet postponed

ARACAS, Dec. 9 (AFP). — The ministerial session of the north-south conference between industrialists and developing nations, scheduled to begin Dec. 10, has been postponed, it was officially announced today. The Venezuelan co-chairman of the conference, Manuel Perez Guerrero, said the meeting was postponed because of "the lack of political agreement on the part of the industrialised nations". Mr. Perez Guerrero said the session could be rescheduled for early 1977 after the 27 participating nations had been consulted.

Volume 2, Number 332

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1976 — ZUL HILJA 19, 1396

Price: 50 fils

Protest sweeps Bank towns

BEIRUT, Dec. 9 (R). — Merchants in the occupied West Bank of Hebron today kept their shops closed for the fourth day in protest against the attempt by Israel to impose its value-added tax (VAT).

Shops were also closed in the town of Nablus today. In the same time, students in Hebron and Nablus barricaded themselves and hurled stones at Israeli soldiers in protest against the tax and against Israeli confiscation of Arab lands. Demonstrations, similar to those in the Nablus city centre yesterday against the military government's decision to requisition areas of farmland for military purposes, was broken up by Israeli forces who made an undetermined number of arrests.

Richard meets Smith, tries to see Kissinger

Over stalled Rhodesia talks

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 9 (AFP). — Congeniality and optimism characterised meetings at the Geneva conference on the future of Rhodesia. It became clear, however, that the talks dragged on after the Dec. 20 deadline.

British Chairman of the conference, Lord Richard, ended a meeting with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith convinced that there was no real block to the successful conclusion of the seven-day conference.

He talks with Mr. Smith, Mr. Richard told newsmen: "Nothing has been said from Mr. Smith opposing the idea. It is my feeling that the prospects for settlement are there."

APOLOGY

Jordan Times apologises to readers for the typographical error in rendering the name of NATO's secretary general. The correct name is, of course, Dr. Joseph Luns.

Israel to end archaeological dig at Jerusalem's Islamic shrine

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9 (AP). — The archaeological dig at Jerusalem's Temple Mount which is one of the major controversies in the history of UNESCO, ended next April, leaders of the Israeli excavating mission announced yesterday.

The excavations, which are at the foot of the Wall, have practically completed and will soon be "open to the public," Mr. Meir Ben Dov, Israel's head told Reuters.

He said the decision to cease work was "not connected with the condemnation of Israel" by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1974, which led to a crisis in the world body.

UNESCO's General Conference had banned Israel from its activities because of its occupation of the Arab territories following the 1967 war.

It was that Israeli archaeological work was endangering Moslem shrines in the old city of Jerusalem. The excavations endanger the foundations of the Al Aqsa and Omar Mosques which are situated on the mountain which is just above the wall. Israeli archaeologists denied that their work endangered the Moslem shrines. The Israelis retorted that the work carried out at the Temple Mount was one of the "most historically significant excavations" which ever took place. Members of the dig report that during their work they uncovered remnants of Jerusalem's history from the period of the first temple some eight centuries before Christ. They also revealed Christian structures from the Byzantine and Crusader periods. Mr. Meir Ben Dov said that archaeological work would continue in other areas of east Jerusalem, whose annexation was "voted" by the Israeli Knesset in 1967. Most of the work currently

being carried out apart from the Temple Mount dig is taking place in the former Jewish quarter of the old city. This area was evacuated by the Jewish population during the 1947-1948 fighting and has in the area of Jerusalem which then became part of Jordan. Other archaeological work is being carried out on the former Ottoman walls of the city whose history dates back nearly 30 centuries. The UNESCO controversy over Israeli digs at Moslem holy shrines resulted on Nov. 26 with another condemnation of Israeli actions by the 19th General Conference of the organisation. Arab delegates at the conference repeated their charges that Israel was trying to change the cultural nature of the occupied territories. The timing of Mr. Meir Ben Dov's announcement, despite the official denial, causes speculation that it could be related to the UNESCO condemnation.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 9 (AFP). — The U.N. General Assembly adopted two resolutions today aimed at reconvening the Geneva conference on the Middle East by March next year with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). But the political momentum implied in the resolutions was seriously compromised by the United States' negative votes on the matter.

It seems unlikely that the Geneva conference could be reconvened without the active cooperation of the United States, co-chairman of the talks with the Soviet Union and an important participant, if only because of its influence with Israel and other governments in the troubled region. Officially, the U.S. no-votes were explained as an expression of the reluctance of the outgoing Ford administration to formally

commit the government of President-elect Jimmy Carter to a particular policy course. But the negative votes were eminently political. U.S. delegate William Scranton indicated that when he said that the resolutions before the assembly lacked balance and were concerned uniquely with the rights and interests of the Palestinians.

He stressed that the U.S. considered it inadmissible that the United Nations set a deadline for convoking the Geneva conference. This, he contended, was a matter for the participants alone to decide, as well as whether the PLO should be invited to attend the talks. Israel and the United States were the only nations to vote against the resolution asking for the Geneva talks to begin by March 1977. One hundred twenty-two voted for the motion, and eight nations abstained.

The first resolution adopted today contained a series of condemnations of Israel and urged all nations to refrain from giving any military or other aid to Israel which could be used to consolidate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Reservations about the resolution led to 29 abstentions and 11 negative votes, but 91 nations backed the motion. The second resolution, setting a timetable for the Geneva talks, asked U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to make contact with all interested parties, including the PLO.

Boumedienne to win Algerian presidential election today

ALGIERS, Dec. 9 (R). Algerians tomorrow will elect Mr. Houari Boumedienne president in the first presidential election in 14 years of independence and the first under the new constitution adopted last month.

With only one candidate running, the tradition in Algerian politics of austerity and self effacement -- called "revolutionary modesty" -- has been departed from slightly to foster public enthusiasm for the vote.

Hundreds of thousands of people have marched through towns up and down the country shouting "long live Boumedienne" and "yes to socialism". The demonstrations culminated in huge rallies yesterday in Algiers and the eastern city of Constantine.

Telegraph wires to the capital have been humming for weeks with messages of support for Mr. Boumedienne's candidature from almost every organised group of any size in the country.

The polling statistics are sure to be highly complimentary to Mr. Boumedienne and, in any case, higher than the 91 per cent turnout and 99.6 per cent approval vote for Mr. Ahmad Ben Bella in the first post-independence presidential election in 1963.

The new constitution, which was approved by the referendum of Nov. 19, gives Mr. Boumedienne even greater power than Mr. Ben Bella -- the man he had backed at independence with the Liberation Army he commanded and then overthrew in 1965 when he considered the revolution was threatened by incompetence, corruption and a personality cult.

The president of the republic, elected on Friday, will be head of state, head of the armed forces, head of government, head of national defence and, later, head of the party.

Perhaps, however, the status quo is a plus, since the assembly did come out in favour of a conference.

Despite the seemingly inevitable polemics, the assembly has ratified an important political fact in the Middle East conflict. Israel must now be persuaded to recognise the shift and to act accordingly with regard to the Palestinians.

To rebuild Lebanon Al Hoss names cabinet

BEIRUT, Dec. 9 (R). — New Lebanese Premier Selim Al Hoss tonight announced an eight-man non-political government which will help to rebuild Lebanon after 18 months of civil war.

President Elias Sarkis last night asked Dr. Al Hoss, a 48-year-old economics professor, to form a new cabinet and called for the support of rightist and leftist political leaders for such a government.

The new cabinet includes an engineer, a businessman, a banker and three physicians.

In addition to being premier, Dr. Al Hoss will run the Ministries of Economy and Commerce, Industry and Oil, and Information.

The important Interior Ministry goes to Dr. Salah Salameh, a Moslem Druze former minister and physician. He will also have the portfolio of housing and cooperatives.

Another key portfolio -- defence -- goes to Mr. Fuad Butros, a Greek Orthodox former minister and lawyer.

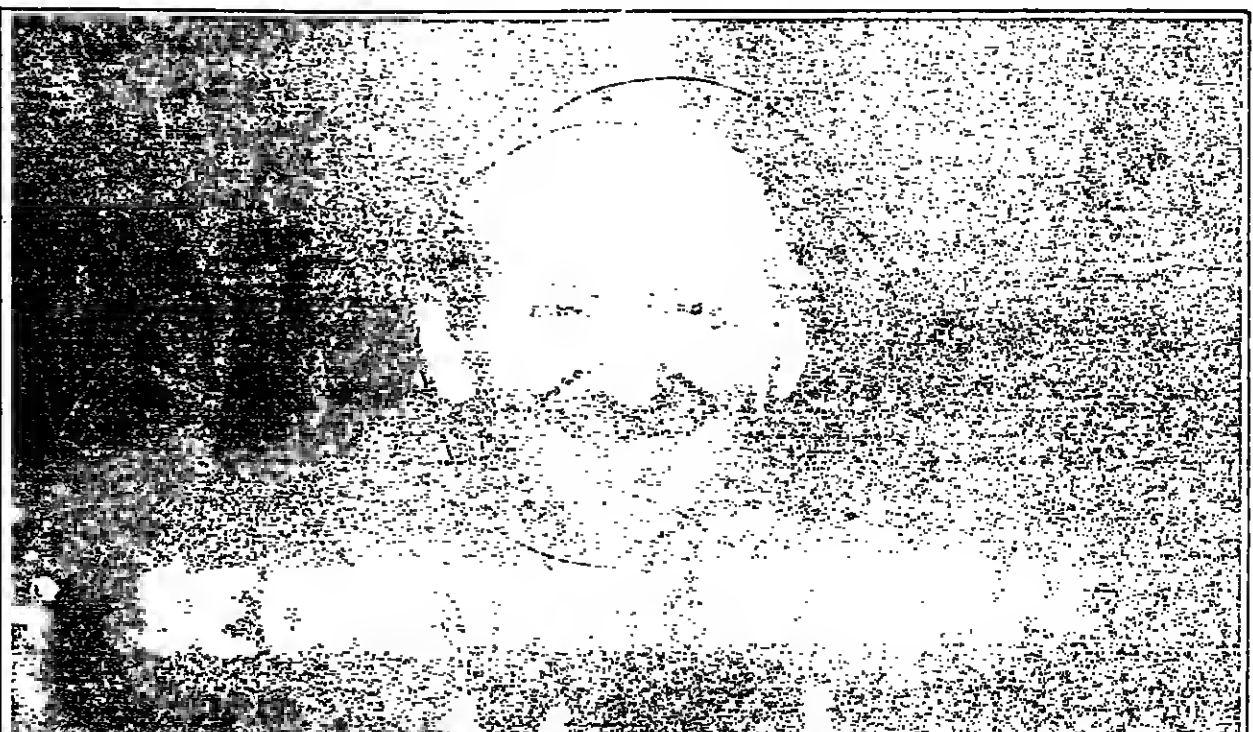
PFLP to skip PLO meet

BEIRUT, Dec. 9 (AFP). — An authoritative Palestinian source disclosed here yesterday that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has refused to take part in the meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Central Council on Sunday in Damascus.

The PFLP is the main opponent inside the PLO to any negotiated solution with Israel.

There have been unconfirmed reports that various Arab governments have been urging the Palestinians to set up a government in exile as a preliminary to an overall negotiation on the Middle East conflict.

The leftwing Lebanese newspaper Al Safir reported today that Yugoslav President Tito told PLO head Yasser Arafat several days ago that 90 countries would recognize a Palestinian government in exile.



WINNER'S GRIN — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim smiles at newsmen from behind a plaque carrying the name of his office Thursday during the news conference he held at U.N. headquarters, New York, after the General Assembly re-elected him by acclamation for another five-year term in the post. (AP wirephoto).

Sandis put forces on alert

KUWAIT, Dec. 9 (AFP). — Saudi Arabian forces have been put on alert because of the situation in the Bab Al Mandeb region at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, newspapers reported here today. The Al Anbaa newspaper said the move was made because of Israeli penetration of North Yemeni air space and thinly-veiled Israeli threats against Saudi Arabia following the Saudis' purchase of a large amount of arms. Saudi Arabia and North Yemen have agreed to cooperate in order to "handle the danger", the newspaper said.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan listens to Dr. Joseph Luns, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) during their talks in Brussels Wednesday. Prince Hassan is currently on a few days' visit to the Belgian capital; NATO is holding its annual conference there at the present time. (JNA photo).

In another Lebanese development exchanges of gunfire took place last night in the Sanayeh quarter of western Beirut, reliable sources said.

According to certain Lebanese newspapers, the shooting was directed against the residence of Mr. Raymond Ede, leader of the moderate National Bloc, who escaped an attack early last month.

The Lebanese Central Post Office resumed limited service today as it began to wade through mail which had piled up during 19 months of civil war, reliable sources said. Mail distribution was begun only in the capital, the sources said, but it was hoped that service could resume shortly to the rest of the country. No foreign service was available.

Carter gets industry's advice on plans for

U.S. economic revival

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, (R). — A score of advisers today called on President-elect Jimmy Carter with suggestions for reviving the sluggish U.S. economy.

Their proposals, cast in general form, give Mr. Carter a number of choices to consider in deciding how to move swiftly on the economy once he assumes office next month.

The proposals put to him today included multi-billion dollar tax reductions, increased government spending to cut unemployment, and the release of more money to help the economy by stimulating construction.

Members of Mr. Carter's transition team also briefed him on other major problems he will have to tackle after his Jan. 20 inauguration -- including world financial issues, energy, agriculture and government reorganisation.

The president-elect said recently that he had not decided on the measures he will take to improve the economy, which worsened recently with a jump in the jobless rate and a slump in growth.

But analysts concluded that the case developed by his advisers in their briefings would make it extremely difficult for him to rule out tax cuts of up to \$15 billion next year.

The president-elect, who arrived last night from Georgia for a two-day Washington visit, set himself a gruelling schedule today, with policy meetings, talks with governors and leading businessmen, and interviews with candidates for cabinet posts.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel: 571711/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1407 (Al Rai)

Marriott to operate 300-room hotel here

WASHINGTON (JT). — Marriott Corporation has been selected to operate a 300-room luxury hotel in Amman, Jordan. The property will be owned by Arab International Hotels Company, Ltd., in which ALIA, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and other Jordanian concerns are shareholders.

The hotel will be constructed on four acres in the new Shmeisani sector, near the new government and parliament buildings in the Abdali area.

According to J.W. Marriott, Jr., President of Marriott Corporation, and Mohammad N. Armouti, Chairman of the Jordanian Hotel Company, the facility is expected to open in 1980. Marriott also will provide technical assistance for the design and construction of the hotel.

The hotel is the fourth Marriott-managed property announced for the Middle East. Other projects

are under construction in Cairo, Egypt, Tehran and Kuwait. The Amman property will include a grand ballroom and banquet rooms, specialty restaurant, lounge, indoor/outdoor swimming pool with poolside snack bar, a hydrotherapy pool and beauty, barber and gift shops. Other recreational facilities are to be announced.

Currently, there are 48 Marriott Hotels, including 13 franchised Marriott Inns, in 40 cities of the United States, Europe, Mexico and the Caribbean.

Marriott properties have been announced for: Bethesda, Maryland; downtown Chicago; Stamford, Connecticut; Syracuse, New York; the Marina del Rey area of Los Angeles and Cusco, Peru.

National Notes

● AMMAN. — Mr. Riad Sabri has been named ambassador to Taiwan, officials announced here Thursday. Mr. Sabri was previously a counselor in the embassy at Washington. He is replacing ambassador Fathi Yassin, who has been recalled to Amman to take a post in the Foreign Ministry.

● AMMAN. — A Soviet request to open a maritime branch in Aqaba to take care of all affairs pertaining to Soviet ships and their personnel, has been approved.

● AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Thursday received the Chilean ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The government of the Soviet Union has extended an invitation to an Armed Forces medical delegation to visit USSR in January.

● AMMAN. — Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Information and President of the Executive Office for Occupied Territories Affairs Thursday received the mayors of Beer Zeit, Anabta, Salfet, and one of the members of the municipality of Toukarm in the West Bank. They briefed him on the difficult situation they face under the Israeli occupation.

U.S. increases contribution to UNRWA by \$12m.

AMMAN (J.T.). — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) announced today that it had received from the United States \$12 million representing an additional contribution to UNRWA for 1976.

This contribution is in addition to the U.S. regular contribution of \$26.7 million to UNRWA for 1976 and is in response to appeals by the secretary general to member governments for funds to enable UNRWA to maintain essential services for Palestine refugees to the end of 1976.

The Commissioner General of UNRWA, Sir John Rennie, has expressed his warm appreciation to the U.S. government for this generous additional support.

UNRWA's deficit for 1976 presently stands at \$11.4 million in a budget of \$125 million.

The little fingers of history

We see an immense and lovely irony befitting the colossal self-deception capacities of Zionism in the fact that while Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin talks out of one side of his mouth about wanting peace with the Arabs, he issues orders from the other side of his mouth to send his occupation soldiers to quell demonstrations by Palestinians on the West Bank. This is the towering contradiction within Zionist ideology, and it appears so much more vivid in those early evening hours when the belmeted, shield-carrying, club-wielding, rifle-totting and teargas-hurling Israeli soldiers speed through the streets of central Nablus shooting in the air, trying desperately to convince themselves once again that a show of force will send the Arabs back home to behave as good natives should under the benevolent rule of the nice Israelis who came all the way from Europe and North America and the Soviet Union to provide the Arabs with electricity and garbage trucks that compress their own loads. The Israelis never learn.

Again and again, they will send the soldiers out, and the soldiers will run about in circles in their machinegun-loaded jeeps and troop carriers like so many bewildered soldiers in so many contests, unsure of their mission, uncertain of their limits of action, and, above all, unable to understand that their work only aggravates the conflict and solidifies the determination of the local Arab citizens to confront them more frequently and more vigorously. The soldiers of Zionism shoot their guns because it is what they are taught to do, often because it is the only thing they have ever been asked to do by their state. Once again, Israeli soldiers betray Israeli fears.

If Mr. Rabin wants peace, he doesn't have to go all the way to Geneva to get it. He will first of all find peace in Nablus or Jerusalem. But because he is an Israeli and a Zionist, it is beyond his psychological capacity to understand that the front lines of his soldiers can be transformed into the advance guard of his peacemakers. Because there is war in Nablus, it is also from Nablus that peace will come. Will some more Palestinian children be shot down today or tomorrow or next week? How many more Israeli soldiers will it take to result in the deaths of more Arab 11-year-olds in Nablus or Jerusalem or Ramallah or Nazareth? It is a painful but education process to watch what is going on in the West Bank this week, as it has been going on there for years, and focus on the confusion of the Israeli people who only see in the actions of the Arabs a desire to "riot". It is no accident that the Israeli military spokesman describes the events in the West Bank with the exact same words that the white Rhodesians use to describe the activities of the black nationalists, or that the South African police use to describe the violence that takes place in the black African townships. They all talk of "rioting", of "terrorists" and of "pockets of agitation" that have been cleared up by the swift work of Israeli, Rhodesian or South African police. And they are all three stunned when the process takes place again and again, and they reply with the same resort to indiscriminate force. What is taking place on the West Bank, and what takes place in Rhodesia and South Africa, is the little fingers of history walking along and turning pages. They are propelled by the forces of man's insatiable quest for freedom and dignified self-determination, and while they can be side-tracked or momentarily stopped, they cannot be forever silenced. Mr. Smith is learning this, Mr. Vorster will soon learn this, and Mr. Rabin is having the lesson brought home to him once again in Nablus this week. The events of Nablus make Mr. Rabin's words about his peace wishes sound like little more substantial or meaningful than the hollow echo of Israeli machineguns, both of which are instruments that Zionism has only learned to use in its perpetual drive to turn back the pages of history, not to prod them along.

In the race against the little fingers of history, the reluctant man will always be left behind. His only possible strategy is to try and slow time down; while this may work for little bits of time here and there, in the end it is a futile strategy, as Mr. Smith is learning in Geneva this week, and as Mr. Rabin will learn in Nablus in due time. The machineguns of his soldiers try to make time stand still. The sticks and stones of the Palestinian children move time forward. It is not a question of political alternatives, but one of inevitable justice. Mr. Rabin cannot stop it, he can only try to slow it down. In the end, the process shall give justice to the Palestinians, and it shall demand atonement from Mr. Rabin and his people. The sooner he gets this over with, the better for all.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Thursday gave an enthusiastic welcome to the communique issued at the conclusion of President Hafez Assad's two-day visit to Amman, which resulted in the two countries' leaders' affirmation on "the speedy execution of the forthcoming steps of unified action between the two countries."

Al Rai describes the statement as historic. It says: "We are now at the threshold of a unity, a real unity which declared itself in the same quiet and thoroughly-pondered manner which began two years ago."

The paper continues: "Was it a surprise? It might be so for those who have not followed up the stages already achieved in the process of 'coordination and integration.'"

Al Dustour says the happy outcome of the Hussein-Assad when the artificial boundaries, meeting was the natural fruit of drawn by colonialism, will disappear the sincere brotherliness, mutual fear for ever," the papers say.

confidence and firm determination of the two leaders to pursue joint action on the road to the desired unity.

Al Sha'b says it was these positive results that prompted the two leaders to agree on the formation of a high-level committee to complete studies of the forthcoming unitary structure between the two countries.

The weekly Akhbar Al Usbou' says the Jordanian-Syrian march forward has transformed a dream into reality and aspirations into a strong will. "History witnesses that there never has been a screen or a barrier between Damascus and Amman," the weekly paper asserts.

Al Baath, Al Thawra and Tich-rin of Damascus all highlighted the results of the Amman meeting. "The peoples of Jordan and Syria

are looking forward to the day outcome of the Hussein-Assad when the artificial boundaries, meeting was the natural fruit of drawn by colonialism, will disappear the sincere brotherliness, mutual fear for ever," the papers say.



His Majesty King Hussein received Thursday at the Hashemiyah Palace the personal envoy of the Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic who delivered a message to the King from the chairman Lt. Col. Ibrahim Hamadi concerning bilateral relations and current Arab situation. The Yemeni envoy left for Damascus Thursday afternoon. (JNA photo)

Jordan to attend dental surgery, youth meetings

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian Government has received an invitation to participate in the fifth international conference on dental surgery to be held in Damascus next April.

The conference will be attended by specialized dentists from many countries of the world who will discuss the most advanced methods in dental surgery.

The government has also received another invitation to attend the International Youth Conference to be held in Omaha, USA, in August.

Abu Jaber receives Italian delegation

AMMAN (JNA). — Director General of Tourism Ghalib Abu Jaber Thursday received an Italian delegation representing the International Institute for Economic Cooperation and Development office in Italy.

They discussed the possibility of sending to Italy a number of Jordanians to be trained in tourism and hotel services and some employees from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to be trained in the field of photography and art design.

Singapore to help up timber industry

AMMAN (JNA). — An economic team from the Republic of Singapore arrived here Thursday to discuss talks on the proposed establishment of a timber plant in Aqaba which will be on a joint venture basis.

During their stay in the capital, delegation members will meet with private and public sector officials to speed the implementation of the project.

The proposed timber plant will meet local requirements, and a later stage export timber neighbouring Arab countries.

DALAL
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HOUSEHOLD DECORATION ITEMS
New shipment just arrived on the occasion
of the Feast and New Year.
Opp. old Parliament Bldg., between 1st and 2nd Circles,
Jabal Amman

What's Going On

A film entitled "Le Chemin des Ecoles".

8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	556.0	562.0
Swiss franc	135.9	136.3
German mark	138.9	139.9
French franc	66.7	67.0
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.5	38.7
Syrian pound	82.0	82.7
Lebanese pound	120.0	123.0
Saudi riyal	93.7	94.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1143.0	1148.0
U.A.E. dirham	82.3	83.8
Libyan dinar	710.0	730.0
Egyptian pound	475.0	487.0

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Carter and Brezhnev try to breathe new life into detente

MOSCOW, (CSM). — Both Moscow and Washington are putting their feelers aimed at getting detente back on track.

Judging from interviews with people close to the cautious signaling coming from both sides, the stage seems set for preventing at least a further slide away from detente.

So far, Soviet reaction to a major public signal from President Jimmy Carter — his firm endorsement of further strategic arms control during a press conference last month — has been generally positive, according to a number of Americans who have met Soviet officials in recent days.

The Soviet reaction itself could be a return signal that Moscow is willing to proceed. It underscores hope for more progress expected publicly by Soviet leaders in the Nov. 2 election.

Various sources hope that this might start a chain of events — a "freeze" on missiles, warheads, and warhead and the guidance and target-finding systems on each missile) and "qualitative status".

At first, Soviet officials were negative, thinking that "freeze" meant a permanent stoppage. But when told it might mean a temporary hold-down, they seemed far more ready to consider it.

At the same time Mr. Carter said he was willing for President Ford to continue talks between

progress towards a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement in the winter and spring of 1975-76. Then the election campaign itself prevented progress.

If confidence can be rebuilt, a new strategic arms agreement might follow fairly soon, and this might generate a new mood of detente across the board.

Both U.S. and Soviet officials here spoke recently of the urgent need to regain momentum in the wake of a series of recent frictions, including rejecting visas for each other's diplomats.

On strategic arms, the Soviets are said to have been impressed with Mr. Carter's command of detail at his press conference and to his references to having read detailed statements by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

They still seem unsure of what Mr. Carter meant by his call for a "freeze" on missiles, warheads, and warhead and the guidance and target-finding systems on each missile) and "qualitative status".

At first, Soviet officials were negative, thinking that "freeze" meant a permanent stoppage. But when told it might mean a temporary hold-down, they seemed far more ready to consider it.

now and the inauguration on Jan. 20. He said he hoped for an ultimate reduction of all nuclear weapons to zero on both sides.

A new agreement to replace the current SALT pact, which expires in October 1977, is almost complete.

And the Pentagon wants limits on the Soviet Backfire bomber, which can fly from the Soviet

Union to Cuba without refuelling, and could bomb from high altitudes en route.

There is some optimism that these two issues can be solved. "I don't know of any official on either side who thinks the issue is non-negotiable," commented one source with access to both sides.

Many U.S. diplomats think some Cruise limits are essential to prevent a new arms-race spiral, as the Soviets rush to build matching weapons.

Many private U.S. specialists agree. Both the diplomats and the specialists say that the Backfire also should be limited in some way. They add that the Soviets will not accept any agreement that omits the Cruise.

The Soviets want a limit of 2,400 offensive missiles for each side (including 1,320 launchers with multiple warheads each able to hit separate targets) written into a new agreement. The limits were fixed at Vladivostok late in 1974 by Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford.

The Soviets also talk about reducing those limits in future SALT talks. Mr. Carter is talking along the same lines.

According to Lincoln Bloomfield, a political science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was here recently with a delegation from the U.S.

United Nations Association, ratification of the pending treaties on underground and peaceful nuclear tests would reassure Moscow that Washington is serious about arms control — and would "clear the decks" for a comprehensive test ban and even further arms reductions.

The meeting between the delegation and Soviet counterparts gave the Soviets their first opportunity to go over emerging Carter positions in detail with Americans who do not speak for Mr. Carter but who have connections with his camp.

The group, which included Marshall Shulman of Columbia University and James Leoard, former U.S. Ambassador to the disarmament talks in Geneva, also met with Politburo member Boris Ponomarev.



St. Basil's in Red Square — Traditional Moscow serves as a background for receiving and sending signals about detente.

... While Soviet price rises hit "the comrade in the street"

MOSCOW, Dec 9 (AFP). — The recent decision by the Soviet authorities to raise the price of automobiles, furniture and various newspapers has led to rumours here that several other products and services will go up soon.

The rises will affect gasoline, taxi fares, telephones, footwear and clothing among other items, according to the rumours.

This time last year there was a general feeling among Muscovites that a lot of things would cost more, but the increases failed to take place.

However, a few days ago Tass news agency said: "An increase in the selling prices of certain approved models (of cars and furniture) has been authorised." It added that the rises were expected to be of a provisional nature.

Tass said the increases were "to offset costs involved in starting series output of these articles." It also said: "Such a practice in no way affects the stability of retail prices."

Weekly and monthly publications are to go up between 30 and 100 per cent on Jan. 1. But dailies like Pravda and Izvestia are still at three kopecks (roughly four U.S. cents).

Automobiles are thought likely to increase by 25 or 30 per cent, and this includes the most popular car, the Zhiguli, which is the equivalent of the Fiat 124 and is made at Togliattigrad. This could become 7,500 or 7,800 roubles (around \$10,000).

Petrol is thought likely to go up 20 per cent from the present 10 kopecks (12 cents) a litre. Taxi fares could rise 25 per cent as well as furniture.

Footwear is already costly. For example, shoes are an average 60 roubles (\$80), while boots are rather more expensive. These will go up, too, it seems.

Official statistics show that the average monthly income of a Soviet worker is 146 roubles (nearly \$200).

A weekly magazine called News From Moscow for foreign circulation said that, while inflation is impossible in the Soviet Union itself, it could be "imported".

It noted that basic necessities in state stores have remained unchanged in price since 1965, and that subway and bus fares have remained steady for decades and are the lowest in the world.

The publication said the price increase in certain products was justified because quality had improved. This was particularly so in the case of refrigerators, clothing and footwear.

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show	3.00 Concert hour
7.30 News bulletin	4.00 Old favourites
7.40 Morning melodies	4.30 Easy listening
8.00 Sign off	5.00 Science report
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part II)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)	6.03 Varieties
2.00 News bulletin	7.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	7.10 Music
2.30 Pop session (Part II B)	7.30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors :	Jabal Ashrafieh (77951)
Amman :	Issaaf (30210)
George Lutfi Sayegh (21379)	
Habib Iskandar Ammanos (38680)	
Irbid :	Irbid :
Anwar Shboul	Khazar
Mustafa Hijawi	Palestine
Zarqa :	Zarqa :
Nash'at Amari	Ahlia
Pharmacies :	Andalos
Amman :	Taxis :
Jabal Amman (25404)	Hussein (21776)
Ibo Cina (25403)	University (61001)
	Khayam (41541)
	Nabda (63003)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures :	9:40 Kuwait (KAC)	GMT	14:15 Letterbox
8:00 Beirut	11:15 Beirut	05:00 World News; 24 hours	14:30 Take it or Leave it
8:45 Cairo (EA)	11:20 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	05:30 Nice 'n' Easy	15:00 Radio Newsreel
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	12:15 Beirut (MEA)	05:45 The World Today	15:15 Outlook
10:30 Cairo	14:10 Aqaba (SAA)	06:00 News; Press Review	16:00 News; Commentary
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)	15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)	06:30 Great Piano Composers	16:15 Science in Action
11:00 Kuwait	16:20 Jeddah, Medina, Haq-el, Jauif, Treif (SDI)	07:00 News; 24 hours	16:45 The World Today
11:30 Frankfurt	16:55 Paris	07:30 Nice 'n' Easy	17:00 News
13:00 Jeddah	17:00 Kuwait	07:45 Merchant Navy Programme	17:09 Music Now
13:15 Beirut (MEA)	17:05 Jeddah, Tabuk, Medina (SDI)	08:00 News; Reflections	17:30 Book Choice
18:10 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)	17:15 Cairo	08:15 Have you heard this one ?	17:45 Sports Round-up
19:30 Dubai, Karachi	18:10 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	08:30 Top Twenty	18:00 News
20:00 Kuwait	18:30 Jeddah	09:00 News; Press Review	18:15 Radio Newsreel
20:00 Jeddah	21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	09:15 The World Today	18:30 What's New ?
20:30 Tehran	00:30 Rome (Alitalia)	09:30 Financial News	19:00 Outlook : News Summary
22:55 Doha, Muscat		09:45 Sword of Honour	19:42 Stock Market
01:15 Duhai (Alitalia)		10:15 Merchant Navy	19:45 The English Anthem
Arrivals :		10:30 Matthew on Music	20:00 News; 24 hours
8:00 Cairo (EA)		11:00 News	20:30 Towards the Thinking Computer
		11:15 Face of England	21:00 World Radio Club
		11:30 Discovery	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests
		12:00 Radio Newsreel	21:45 Scotland '76
		12:15 From Music Festivals	22:00 News; The World Today
		12:45 Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
		13:00 News; 24 hours	22:45 Sports Radio-up
		13:30 New Ideas	23:00 World News; Commentary
		13:40 Ulster This Week	23:15 From the Weeklies
		13:45 Don Moss Requests	23:30 Flavour of the Fifties

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ...	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue ...	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters ...	" 22090
First aid, fire, police ...	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ...	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) ...	" 37111-3
Police headquarters ...	" 39141
Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) ...	Tel. 41520
British Council ...	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre ...	" 37009
Goethe Institute ...	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre ...	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library ...	" 36111

BBC RADIO

14:15 Letterbox	19:00 Outlook : News Summary
14:30 Take it or Leave it	19:42 Stock Market
15:00 Radio Newsreel	19:45 The English Anthem
15:15 Outlook	20:00 News; 24 hours
16:00 News; Commentary	20:30 Towards the Thinking Computer
16:15 Science in Action	21:00 World Radio Club
16:45 The World Today	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests
17:00 News	21:45 Scotland '76
17:09 Music Now	22:00 News; The World Today
17:30 Book Choice	22:25 Financial News
17:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Radio-up
18:00 News	23:00 World News; Commentary
18:15 Radio Newsreel	23:15 From the Weeklies
18:30 What's New ?	23:30 Flavour of the Fifties
19:00 Outlook : News Summary	

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :	18:30 Soccer match
10:00 Quran	20:00 News in Arabic
10:15 Cartoons	Channel 6 :
10:45 Children's programme	19:30 News in Hebrew
11:30 Three stooges	19:45 Varieties
12:00 Religious programme	20:30 Cilla's world
12:45 Arabic series	21:10 Wessex tales
13:30 Guosmoke	22:00 News in English
18:00 Programme review	22:15 Ironside (on both channels)
18:05 Cartoons	

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resident royal artist



The artist at work, surrounded by finished and half finished works of art.

By Janset Berkok Shami

Special to the Jordan Times

Jordanian artists and art lovers are greatly stimulated by the occasional feasting of their eyes on Princess Fahr El Nissa's works of art. Princess Fahr El Nissa, the wife of the late Prince Zeid El Hussein and mother of Prince Raad, come to live in Jordan a year ago, and already there is a tightly knit, growing circle of art lovers around her, all of whom have a lot to learn from this artist.

The last time she opened her centre (Princess Fahr El Nissa Art Centre) -- on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday last month -- she had this to say to visitors in the Arabic and English leaflets: "This display, the summary of the different periods of my artistic life, will make it clear to the Jordanian art-lover, painters, intellectuals, philosophers, sculptors, poets and musicians that these works of art have come into existence only through the hard work, dynamism and the intense concentration of the artist."

The visitors read these lines and look at the large canvasses covering the ceilings as well as the walls. They realise the hard work involved in them. Their eyes slide to the different corners of the huge geometrical paintings, their eyes fall on the smaller china ink works at the corners of the walls and near the windows. "Certainly concentration, certainly concentration," they agree wholeheartedly.

What about the dynamism she spoke about? It was in each work of art bridging one style with another. There were so many styles, such richness of ideas in her paintings, china inks, painted petra pebbles and paleochrystides that it was almost unbelievable that they were all by the same artist.

The artist has her studio on the upper floor of the centre where she works steadily contemplating the past and the future. Her thoughts of the past evolve around her dearly beloved late husband. Her thoughts of the future are concerned with passing her knowledge and experience to others. "Open yourselves up," she says to those whom she thinks may follow her path. "There is another you beneath the surface." She adds: "Cosmic rays pass through us, ideas flow through our beings. We are only dimly aware of them. If at a receptive moment we capture them and record them as a painting on canvas or on the pages of a book or in any other way, then we have done our duty. For this to happen, we have to be constantly alert by practising our line of work."

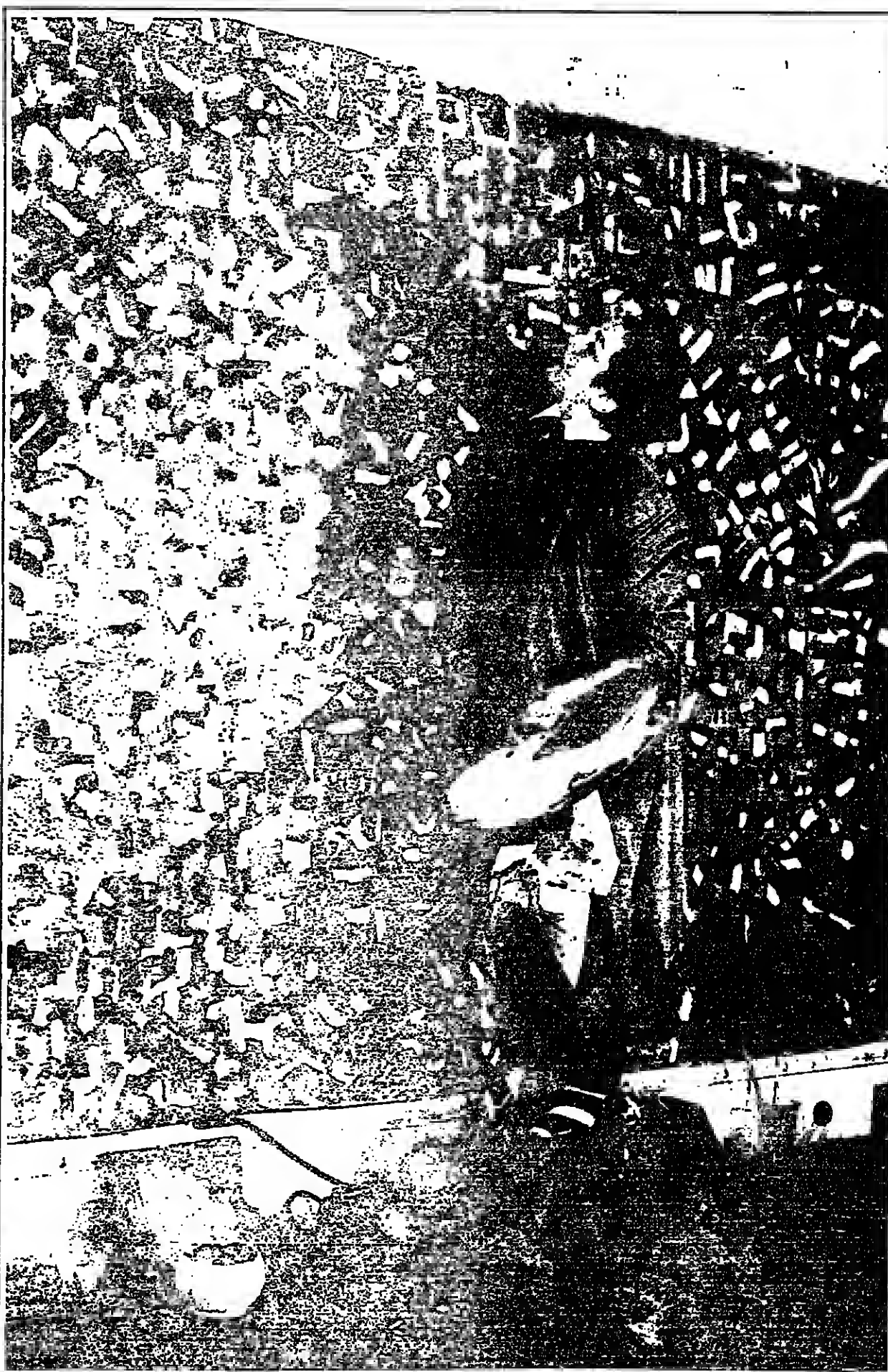
Her latest works, her portraits, are of the people whom she knew and admired. Perhaps they are the people who were able to catch these waves. Among the portraits is one of Katia Granoff, poetess owner of the most famous art gallery in Paris and discoverer of many artists (one of her discoveries was Monet).

Katia Granoff expresses her great admiration of Princess Fahr El Nissa in a movie shot in Paris. The movie starts with the slow opening of the door of Fahr El Nissa's studio by an invisible hand and the appearance of the portrait of a young woman looking down, unaware of her being watched by many admiring pairs of eyes. The film covers 30 years of the artist's creative life, with out mentioning her 30 or so exhibitions given in various capitals of the world (such as Paris, London, New York, Brussels, Ankara).

Princess Fahr El Nissa's circle of admirers are looking forward to another occasion when the centre will open its doors again for another artistic feast.



The portrait of the Paris movie: The door of the studio opens while the young woman looks down unaware of her being watched by many admiring pairs of eyes.



HARD WORK, DYNAMISM and INTENSE CONCENTRATION!



The portrait of Katia Granoff with the artist herself standing in front of it.

Qadhafi's Moscow visit ends on confused note Carter pledges greater support for NATO

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (Agencies). — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi left here today for home after four days of talks which apparently failed to settle differences over ways of solving the Middle East problem.

Col. Qadhafi had what the official Tass news agency called "a detailed exchange of opinion" on world problems, as well as bilateral ties, with Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

The account of the talks by Tass was rather vague. It said "the parties discussed the perspectives of enlarging their cooperation and exchanged views on problems of common interest in a friendly and constructive climate."

The two countries signed three cooperation documents -- a shipping agreement, a protocol of talks on economic and technical cooperation, and a cultural cooperation programme for 1977-78.

All three documents were signed at ministerial level or lower, although both Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Brezhnev attended the ceremony in the Kremlin. Details of the documents were not immediately released.

Observers said that such lengthy negotiations by the three top Soviet leaders were extremely rare. They indicated the Soviet Union's interest in Libya but also suggested that negotiations were difficult.

However, in Tripoli, the Libyan news agency ARNA said later tonight that the Soviet Union and Libya, in a joint communique today, affirmed their support for Arab unity and for Palestinian rights in the Middle East.

ARNA quoted the joint communique as saying that "true" peace could be achieved in the Middle East only with the liberation of all occupied Arab lands and a guarantee of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The guarantee should include their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own national state, the communique said.

The two sides "vigorously" denounced Israeli Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

The Soviet Union affirmed it would continue its aid and support to "the militant Arab people, in all domains," ARNA said.

Reaffirming their support for Lebanese progress forces, the two nations asserted that there should be no foreign intervention in a Lebanese settlement, which should be strictly a Lebanese affair.

Calling for closer bilateral ties as well as better links among socialist countries in general, the Soviet Union and Libya expressed backing for African liberation movements and denounced "racist regimes in Africa," the agency added.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (R). — U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter today reaffirmed the American commitment to the 15-nation NATO defence alliance. "The American commitment to maintaining the NATO alliance shall be sustained and strengthened under my administration," he said in a message to NATO foreign ministers meeting here which opened today.

Mr. Carter said that the 15-nation alliance "lies at the heart of the partnership between North America and Western Europe."

"NATO is the essential instrument for enhancing our collective security," he said in the message delivered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Carter said that the alliance faces a number of challenges but "I have no doubt that these challenges shall be met."

"I am convinced that NATO's mission and the North Atlantic alliance are as less important today than when NATO was originally established," said the brief message.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns told Reuters that Mr. Carter's speech was "excellent."

"It is just what the alliance needed at this moment," Dr. Luns added.

The foreign ministers are expected to issue a communique tomorrow at the end of their meeting.

U.S. sources said Dr. Kissinger reported that recent events in the Middle East made him more optimistic about the possibility of progress towards peace.

The sources said he was referring to the lessened influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and reduced Soviet standing in Syria.

On Southern Africa, Dr. Kissinger said the West must influence

white minority regimes into handing over power to moderate blacks.

In a related development, Dr. Kissinger said in an interview published in Hamburg today, that he believes the West can solve its problems and will not go Marxist.

"I am of the opinion that the West has all the material capabilities for solving its problems if we do what is necessary psychologically and politically," Dr. Kissinger told the NATO correspondent of the West German newspaper Bild Zeitung in Brussels.

Dr. Kissinger said it was necessary "to make clear to our people that they have to make sacrifices for their security but at the same time they must carry out détente policies."

Dr. Kissinger said there were a few occasions during his tenure of office when he thought the danger of a world war was great. He mentioned the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

"There was at least one night during the 1973 Yom Kippur (October, 1973) war when I thought this danger existed," he said. "The strange thing is that I always knew I had done all that I could do."

Dr. Kissinger said that Mr. Cyrus Vance, who will take over his job after the Carter administration assumes office in Washington on Jan. 20, is "an excellent man."

IN PERSPECTIVE

By Jenab Tutunji

The price of abstract peace

Israel is at a loss as to how to respond to the latest Arab initiative to get peace talks moving again. The statements being made by Prime Minister Rabin, Israeli leaders and various sections of the Israeli press indicate more than a mere divergence of opinions. Clearly the Israelis were caught off guard and are putting forward half-hearted proposals, as though racking their brains for answers to theoretical problems whose bearing on the actual situation is vague -- either the proposals are not serious or they are incomplete.

It is safe to assume by now that the Israelis know they cannot reach a clear consensus on what they are willing to give for the sake of peace; however, the Israeli power-elite does have specific expectations concerning the price tag to be attached to a peace agreement -- if it comes -- and realistically hopes to reach agreement among its members on what to charge for peace.

In other words, the Israeli establishment now views peace as a commodity it can sell; the existing differences are over the best price it will fetch.

The question that is being seriously debated in Israel by those who wield effective power is not the new map of the region under a peace agreement -- for that is a fruitless discussion in the absence of a realistic expectation of consensus on the matter -- but what the Arabs can be made to pay for peace (other than territorial concessions) and what can be wormed out of the Americans in exchange for this or that concession on Israel's part.

Israel is currently beset by severe economic difficulties. There is an expectation that a peace agreement should resolve these difficulties once and for all. One alternative is for the Americans to step in and actually pay the price. But this is a short range alternative and will not solve the problem itself unless American payments are to be maintained on a large scale over a long period of time. The preferred Israeli option is to sign a peace

package with the Arabs that includes full normalisation of relations, free trade, open bridges in every respect, including scope for the employment of Israeli technology and know-how in the rich Arab countries. This could provide a permanent solution for Israel.

This is why the Israelis want the Americans to keep out of the picture at the beginning and prefer to negotiate directly with the Arabs; being clever businessmen they do not want to pay the broker's fee. They do want the Americans to keep them supplied with arms in the mean time and to step in at the end to guarantee an agreement that is reached -- and then present the Arabs with the bill. They will also expect the Americans to turn Israel into a fortress in the bargain, because ultimately they do not quite trust foreign guarantees alone.

The Arabs position is that they want to bring in the Americans as brokers from the very beginning. They are ready to pay the broker's fee but cannot possibly agree to full normalisation of relations while Israel continues to hold on to sections of occupied Arab territory -- the only thing the Israelis are in fact agreed on. No Arab (or any other) government can, under its own free will, relinquish territory under its sovereignty and then turn around and open its doors to the occupiers -- it just is not done.

The Israelis, for their part, do not refuse to talk to the American broker because they cannot refuse, they need the Americans. But they do not talk peace to them, they try to milk them for all they are worth in return for minimal concessions. Meanwhile, the Israelis continue to beam at the Arabs' messages of what they expect in return for peace. Until the Israelis decide on the map for peace they are debating theoretical questions pertaining to an abstract situation. That could go on till doomsday. It does not bring peace any closer. And until the Americans wake up to the fact they are being taken for a ride, the stalemate will go on.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

● CAIRO, Dec. 9 (AFP). — A mission from the International Monetary Fund began talks here today on terms for a three-year standby credit of \$300 million to Egypt. The Middle East News Agency said the loan would help to ease Egypt's monetary problems.

● ABU DHABI, Dec. 9 (R). — Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari arrived here today for a two-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Mr. Khalatbari's visit comes two days before the scheduled arrival here of Iranian Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Hushang Ansari who was due to sign a protocol for economic co-operation between Iran and the UAE. An Iranian economic delegation is already here to prepare for Mr. Ansari's visit. Mr. Khalatbari leaves here for Bahrain on Saturday.

● ROME, Dec. 9 (AFP). — Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti returned here today from a two-day visit to the United States and announced his trip had achieved its political and economic aims. Mr. Andreotti had talks in Washington with President Gerald Ford as well as with members of the new U.S. administration that will take office next month, including Vice President-elect Walter Mondale and Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance. The Christian Democratic premier briefed American leaders on Italy's economic and political situation and secured promises of U.S. help to try to ease its financial problems.

● LISBON, Dec. 9 (R). — A bomb severely damaged a water conduit near here today, cutting off nine-tenths of the supplies to Lisbon's one million inhabitants. Three days ago bomb explosions cut Lisbon's two main suburban railway lines, derailing one train and forcing more than 100,000 people to walk to work.

● ANKARA, Dec. 9 (R). — Construction has been completed on a new 980 km oil pipeline between northern Iraq and the Turkish Mediterranean coast, Turkey's oil transport company Lotas said today. The company said the pipeline between Kirkuk and Aleppo and the Turkish province of Adana would begin carrying Iraqi oil early next year and its capacity was expected to reach up to 40 million tonnes by the end of 1977. Turkey and Iraq paid for the pipeline in their territory. The total cost was \$322 million.

● JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 9 (AFP). — More Angolan refugees streamed into Namibia yesterday to escape Cuban-led "mopping up" operations against anti-government rebels along the border, the South African radio reported today. An estimated 3,500 Angolans, mainly women and children who fled the fighting during the past weeks are reported to be living in Ovamboland -- a semi autonomous Bantustan bordering Angola.

● ROME, Dec. 9 (AFP). — An office of the extreme rightwing Italian Social Movement was devastated here early today by a powerful bomb explosion. Police said one had yet claimed responsibility for the blast, which also caused heavy damage to adjacent buildings.

● WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AFP). — The Pentagon yesterday informed Congress of its intention to sell \$155.2 million worth of arms to West Germany for its land, sea and airborne forces. The supplies will include an anti-aircraft defence control system costing \$59.5 million dollars and computers for Phantom F4 jet fighters amounting to \$45 million.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Thursday closed mainly easier on profit-taking after the recent rises, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 4.6 at 320.4.

Government stocks moved narrowly in quiet trading. Medium dated loans mostly maintained earlier small rises. Leading equities saw falls of around 2p to 5p in increased turnover.

Oils had B.P. and Shell both around 8p easier and banks lost 2p to 3p by the close after being steady.

Mining shares were off the top with net gains of around 25p in heavyweight gold producers after the IMF gold auction and higher gold bullion price. Australians continued firm.

Among companies reporting results today, Trafalgar House was a penny easier on balance after full year results, Gus "A" was 2p higher after 4p on interim figures and Lyons lost 5p after its results, dealers said.

Leading industrials to show falls of 2p to 5p included Courtauld, B.A. Thern, Hawker, GKN, Tubes, Dunlop, Unilever and GEC. ICI lost 7p by the close while Fisons and Beecham each fell 6p.

Paris Trib says in study

Global energy picture is a challenge Western nations cannot long ignore

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AFP). — The changing world energy scene is a long-term challenge the West cannot afford to ignore, since energy is a significant factor in shaping world politics, the Paris-published International Herald Tribune said today in a special supplement entitled "Focus on Energy."

Of the West's vulnerability, it said: "In the wake of the more immediate instability threatening energy supplies (such as the prospect of another flare-up in the Middle East) looms the longer-term one associated with the world-wide expansion of nuclear energy, the advent of the plutonium economy and its inherent political risks."

It went on: "The deals involving the building of nuclear power stations in Brazil by Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and a nuclear processing plant in Pakistan

by a French contractor -- neither country has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty -- have aroused fears of such enlargement of the nuclear club."

Another risk is the increasing dependence of the advanced Western countries on imported energy, the paper said.

With the fast-declining reserves of the United States and the temporary stop-gap provided by the North Sea, the enormous and largely untapped coal, oil and gas deposits of the Soviet Union "constitute a political as well as economic challenge the West cannot afford to ignore," it added.

The paper continued: "It is a challenge whose significance is enhanced by the growing gap in living standards between the advanced industrial nations and the energy-starved developing countries of Africa, Asia and the Far East."

"The Soviet Union may in the long term be in a better position to help bridge that gap than an increasingly import-dependent West... Energy is a significant factor in shaping world politics in both the present and the future."

In a separate article on reserves and new sources, the supplement notes the possibility of the amount of uranium available quadrupling through intensive exploration stemming from higher market rates.

It also noted that the Soviet Union has "plenty of accessible energy reserves (but) has no great urge to accelerate progress."

The West's position was different. In spite of the North Sea and other supplies, and a crop of new nuclear power stations, the International Energy Agency (IEA) forecast the gap between domestic production and consumption of energy steadily widening over the next ten years in the countries within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The paper also said: "For all the shocks created by the Middle East crisis, it has provided one blessing in disguise."

"It has forced the world, in particular the highly energy-dependent Western nations, to seek co-operation in the planning, exploitation and use, funding and conservation of energy sources."

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GIFT TIES & PARCEL TIES
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TABLE DECORATIONS
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SUPERMARKET
AMMAN - KING HUSSEIN STREET OPPOSITE ARMY HEADQUARTERS

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